Newport Mercury.

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NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, on the North Side of WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the 8th of May next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises,

The large, and very convenient MANSION-HOUSE, and LOT of Land, situated on the Point, late the Property of *JACOB R. RIVERA*, deceased.—The House consists of Six Rooms on a Floor, with a large Shop in Front, and a spacious Entry; and on the Lot is a Well of excellent Water, a Cistern, and Stable—the Lot measures 50 Feet Front, extending from the Street down to the Salt-Water, with sufficient Room to build a convenient Wharf.—Also to be sold, at the same Time a large handsome GARDEN, about 12 Rods from the Mansion-House, and directly opposite Mr. Barton's, measuring 100 Feet Front and Rear, and the same in Depth, being a most eligible Spot for building.—The Terms and Condition of Payment will be made known at the Time of Sale.

Newport, April 22, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A LOT containing near Four Acres, with a very convenient well-finished Dwelling-House, Chaise-House and Stable, and good Well of Water thereon, situated on Tanner and Warner Streets, in the Northerly Part of the Town of Newport.

Also to be LET, and entered the 7th of May next, the Dwelling-House, Chaise-House and Stable, in Broad-street, now improved by Capt. *ISRAEL AMBROSE*.—Any Person inclining to Purchase, or Hire the latter Part of the above Estates, will apply to

OLIVER READ.

Newport, April 22, 1800.

TO BE SOLD,

A Dwelling-House, situated on the Long-Wharf, adjoining Mr. Richardson's, the Post-Master:—If not disposed of by the 9th of May next, will, on that Day, be Sold at Public Vendue, on the Premises, at Eleven o'Clock, A. M.——For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 22, 1800.

TO BE LET,

PART of a very convenient HOUSE, in the lower Part of the Town.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 21, 1800.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
April 21st, 1800.

The Creditors of JABEZ GREENE, of Warwick, in the County of Kent, Blacksmith, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly of said State, to be holden at Newport, in the County of Newport, on the first Wednesday of May next; then and there to shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition for the Benefit of an Act passed at June Session, *A. D.* 1756, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

By Order,
WILLIAM V. KING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Whereas *Abigail*, the Wife of the Subscriber, has left my Bed and Board, and refuses to return, and has otherwise behaved in an unbecoming Manner. This is therefore to caution all Persons from trusting her on my Account, as I will pay no Debts of her contracting after this Date.

LAWTON SHEARMAN.

Newport, April 21, 1800.

FOR SALE,

The STORE, in the New-Lane, formerly the Property of Thomas Russell.——Apply to

W. HUNTER.

Newport, April 4, 1800.

WHITE-LEAD, LINSEED-OIL.

A fresh Supply of the above Articles, with a general Assortment of PAINTER's COLOURS, for Sale, by

JAMES TAYLOR & CO.

☞ Drugs & Medicines, Wholesale and Retail, as usual.

Newport, April -, 1800.

IN *TOWN-MEETING*,
NEWPORT, Monday, 21st April, 1800.

IT is Voted and Resolved, by the Freemen of the Town of Newport in Town-Meeting legally assembled, that the Street, heretofore known by the Name of Queen-street, leading from Thames-street to the State-House, and the Street heretofore known by the Name of Ann-street, shall, together with the public Walk laid out between said Streets, be hereafter known and called by the Name of

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

And it is further Voted and Resolved, That if any Person or Persons shall cut down, destroy or deface, any Tree or Trees now standing, or which may be hereafter planted within the Enclosure on said Square, or on the North Side thereof, or in any other public Street in the said Town (excepting Thames-street) the Person or Persons so offending, shall forfeit and pay, for each and every Tree so cut down, destroyed or defaced, a Sum not less than One Dollar and not exceeding Ten Dollars; to be recovered by any Person who shall sue for the same, before any one Justice of the Peace for the Town of Newport; provided that the above Penalty shall not accrue in any Case, where Trees may have been or shall be placed more than Seven Feet on the Highway.

And it is further Voted and Resolved, That for any other Trespasses committed on the said Enclosure, or within the same, whereby the said Walk or Enclosure may be injured or defaced, the Person or Persons so offending, shall forfeit and pay a Sum not exceeding Ten Dollars; to be recovered in Manner as aforesaid.

And it is further Voted and Resolved, That the Town-Serjeant and Constables of the Town of Newport, for the Time being, be particularly charged with the Execution of the above Regulations; and it shall be their Duty to prevent, as far as they may lawfully, all the Offences aforesaid; and especially to prosecute, in their own Names, all Persons offending as aforesaid.

And it is further Voted and Resolved, That the preceding Resolutions be published Three Weeks successively in the Newport Mercury. *Per Order*,

JONATHAN ALMY, *Town-Clerk.*

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD Retailing Molasses per Hogshead; Old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum per Hogshead or Barrel; 100 Barrels of Herrings; 400 Quintals of Cod-Fish; Spermaceti Candles per Box; Rock Salt per Bushel; Hemp per Ton; Swede's Iron, flat and square Bars, per Dozen or Hundred; Souchong Tea per Chest; Bohea Tea per Ditto or Dozen; Russia and Ravens Duck.

Linens; Diapers; Checks; small and large Table-Cloths, per Piece.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1800.

GODFREY WENWOOD

Has for Sale,

NEW superfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Mistic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Bushel or less Quantity. Also,

A large Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, of an excellent Quality; and WHEAT BRAN, by the Bushel.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1800.

SUSAN FOWLER

Has for Sale, the following Arti[cles]

A VERY handsome Assortment of Paper Hangings, with Borders; Maps; Perspective Glasses; Trunks; Wrapping and Writing Paper; some Hardware; best London Pewter; a new Supply of Crockery Ware; some Glass Ditto; Excellent Hyson, Soushong, and Bohea Teas; Coffee; Chocolate; Flour; Brown and White Sugar; Indigo; Bloom Raisins; Cask Ditto; Figs; Currants; Starch per Bundle, or single Pound; Cinnamon; Cloves; Nutmegs.——Also a great Variety of other Articles, too tedious to enumerate; all which Articles are to be had very cheap.

Also just Received, and for SALE,

A large Supply of Kid, Morocco, and Cloth Shoes.

Newport, Feb. 10, 1800.

Doctor K I N G's

MOST respectful Compliments to the Inhabitants of Newport, and its Vicinity—takes this Method to offer his Services, in the Practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY:——In which Practice he has received a *regular* Education.—Credentials of which he is ready to produce, to those who will do him the Honour to call on him, at Mrs. COTTRELL's.

If the most ready Attention, joined with a sincere Wish to be useful to his Fellow-Citizens, have any Claim to Success, he flatters himself he shall not be unsuccessful in his Endeavours to serve them.

He likewise informs, that he has just received a Supply of MEDICINE, genuine and of the latest Importation, which he will sell on as reasonable Terms, as can be purchased in this State.—Apply at Mrs. Cottrell's Shop.

December 30, 1799.

BENJAMIN HADWEN

Has just received, and has for Sale at his Store, in Thames-street, Corner of the Old Church-Lane,

A fresh Assortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS.

Newport, 2d of 12th Month, 1799.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Absented himself from the subscriber on the 9th June last, a creole Negro Boy, named ANTHONY, about 15 years old; supposed to be enticed away by some person on board a vessel. The above reward will be given to any person who will inform by whom he was carried off the State, so as to bring the party to punishment; or FIFTY DOLLARS to any who will return the said boy at No. 11, Bedon's Alley, Charleston, South-Carolina, and no questions asked.

JOHN THOMAS.

October 22, 1799.

The Public are hereby informed, that the Subscriber has removed to the Ferry-House on the South Side of the Road, on Jamestown, lately improved by Jonathan J. Hazard, Esq; and keeps the Ferry that lately tended down Town, but which now tends to the Point.—He has an excellent Boat in good Repair, and a good Ferryman, and flatters himself that he shall be favoured with all his former Friends and and Customers.—Their Favours will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble Servant,

JOHN REMINGTON.

Jamestown, April 14, 1800.

FOR SALE,

THE House and Wharf, with the Stores, Stables, and other Buildings belonging thereto, now in the Occupation of Mrs. Malbone.—For further Particulars apply to THOMAS TOWNSEND, who is empowered to dispose of the same.

Newport, 17th Feb. 1800.

All Persons having Demands against the Estate of Dr. *ISAAC SENTER*, late of Newport, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

ELIZABETH SENTER, *Administratrix.*

Newport, Jan. 13, 1800.

WANTED TO HIRE,

Four or Five Hundred Dollars, for which good landed Security will be given—Inquire of the Printer.

April 14, 1800.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Has for Sale,

PORK by the Barrel, Salt-Petre'd Hams of the first Quality; good Cod-Fish by the Quantity; Hog's Lard, &c.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1800.

TO BE SOLD,

Twenty-six Acres, One Quarter, and Seven Rods of Land in the Town of Newport.—The Whole together, in Lots of Four Acres, or in larger Lots, as may best suit the Purchaser.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 1, 1800.

Congress

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Friday, April 4.

THE bill intitled an act for the better government of the navy of the United States was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Harrison brought in a bill to authorise the Secretary of the Treasury to lease certain salt springs the property of the United States, in the Territory N. W. of the Ohio—which was read a first and second time, and committed to the committee of the whole to whom was referred the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of David Jones, on the same subject.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to make further provision for the removal and accommodation of the government of the United States—Mr. Morris in the chair—when Mr. Harper moved to amend the bill by inserting after the words "for the accommodation of the President of the United States," the following words—"*who shall be elected for the term commencing on the 4th March*, 1801."—Mr. H. made this motion in order to avoid all apprehension that the appropriation was unconstitutional—the constitution having declared that the compensation of the President shall neither be increased or diminished during his continuance in office.

Mr. Thatcher supposed the intention of the bill was to accommodate the President on his removal to the city of Washington, as the furniture would then be wanted.—and

Mr. Gordon thought if the amendment obtained, the business had better be deferred till the next session.

Mr. Harper replied, that as the President now in office would not be compelled to reside there more than three months, the furniture now in use would answer a temporary purpose—It was a desirable object to make this appropriation without view to any particular person.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Harper then moved to fill the blank in the first section, with 20,000 dollars—Mr. H. said, if the whole of the house were finished and occupied, three times that sum would not be sufficient.

Mr. J. Brown thought, that an appropriation of 10,000 dollars at present would be sufficient; and moved to fill the blank with that sum.

Mr. Nicholas supported this motion—He had no idea it was necessary to go into a perfectly new establishment or of stile in the manner of living—and hoped they should not, because a large house had been put there, go into an estimate of the whole sum necessary to furnish it.

Mr. Randolph said, it had been his intention to move to strike out this section—but it having been amended, and therefore not now in order, he would endeavour to defeat it—with this view, he would move to fill the blank with 500 dollars, and proceeded to give his reasons for making the motion.

After some observations from Mr. Harper and Mr. Thatcher in reply, the former withdrew his motion for filling the blank with 20,000 and seconded the motion for 10,000.

Mr. Gallatin objected to this sum—he was against making any appropriation at present—but if the measure was to be persisted in, he wished the blank to be filled with a sum that was absolutely necessary, and adequate to the purpose.

Mr. Thatcher had no idea of an elegant house being meanly furnished—and was ready to vote 100,000 dollars, if necessary, to make the inside correspond with the exterior.

After some observations from Messrs. Nicholas and H. Lee, the latter renewed the motion to fill the blank with 20,000 dollars.

Mr. Livingston wished to have estimates of the sum necessary to be appropriated, and that the sub-committee should be instructed to procure them—with this view, he moved that the committee rise, and ask leave to sit again.

Messrs. Harper, I. C. Thomas, and Macon opposed this motion—which was negatived.

The question for filling the blank with

20.000, was then taken and negatived; ayes 38; noes 45.

It was then moved to fill the blank with 15,000, which was carried; ayes 44; noes 42; and the other motions, for 10,000 and 500 dollars, were loft of courfe.

On motion of Mr. Harper, an amendment was introduced authorifing the expenditure of this money under the direction of the heads of the executive departments of the United States.

The blank in the third fection for defraying the expences of removal of the houfhold of the Prefident was filled with 1000 dolls.

Mr. Gallatin, previous to the queftion being taken on this motion, moved to ftrike out the fection, on the ground of its being unconftitutional.

Mr. Harper faid, this objection might be obviated by an amendment, declaring the appropriation to be for the removal of the public property, in the poffeffion of the Prefident.

The queftion on ftriking out the fection, was negatived, ayes 25; and Mr. Harper's amendment agreed to.

Mr. D. Foller moved to ftrike out the fifth fection, which provides for the paving of the city; ayes 21.

Mr. S. Smith moved the following additional fection.

And be it further enacted, That a fum, equal to one quarter's falary, be and hereby is allowed each of the Clerks in the feveral departments of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treafury, Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Navy, and to the Clerks in the General Poft-Office, in lieu of all charges and expences attending their refpective removal to the City of Waffhington.

The fection was agreed to, ayes 52; and the Committee rofe, and reported their agreement to the bill, as amended—when Mr. Gallatin moved to ftrike out the 2d fection, which provides for furnifhing the Prefident's houfe; he was originally in favour of this fection, becaufe he confidered the appropriation was to have been for the immediate ufe of the Prefident; but it having been confidered unconftitutional, he could not fee the neceffity of making an appropriation at this time, for his fucceffor.

The motion was negatived, only 26 members voting in favour of it; and the bill was ordered to be engroffed, and read a third time on Monday next.

A meffage was received from the Prefident of the United States, by his Secretary Mr. Shaw, informing the Houfe, that the Prefident did, on the 3d inft. approve and fign an act, intituled, "An act to extend the privilege of franking letters and packages to Martha Waffhington;" and on the 4th inft. an act intituled "An act to eftablifh an uniform fyftem of Bankruptcy, throughout the United States"—both which originated in this houfe.

A meffage was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis their fecretary, notifying that the Senate have paffed the bill to eftablifh a General Stamp-Office, with fundry amendments;—the bill and amendments were referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

A meffage was received from the Senate informing the Houfe, that they have rejected the bill to prevent the interference of any military force, in certain elections.

Adjourned till Monday.

Monday, April 7.

The act, continuing the act, authorifing merchant veffels to defend themfelves againft French depredations;—the Government Removal act, and fnuff-mill revenue act paffed.

Several private memorials were prefented, and reported on.

The order of the day, on the bill to accept the ceffion of the Weftern Referve of *Connecticut*, was poftponed until to-morrow.

The bill refpecting the Fifheries came down from the Senate, amended; the Houfe concurred therein.

Tuefday, April 8.

The Marfhals land-fales bill, was reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, and read.

A conference with the Senate, on the difagreement refpecting the General Stamp-office bill, was agreed to.

The *Western Connecticut Reserve Jurisdiction Bill*, underwent a long difcuffion.—Meffrs. Cooper, Bird and Elmendorff, againft, and Meffrs. Gallatin and Marfhal in favour of it; but no decifion was had.

LONDON, February 16.

HOUSE OF PEERS,—THURSDAY, FEB. 13.

IMMEDIATELY after Prayers were read, Lord Grenville entered the Houfe, and prefented a

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

which was read from the Woolfack, and appeared to the following effect:

"His Majefty acquainted the Houfe of Lords, that he is now employed in concerting fuch meafures and engagements with the Emperor of Germany, the Elector of Bavaria, and other Princes of the Empire, as may beft tend to ftrengthen their joint efforts, and materially conduce to the advantages of the common cauf. That his Majefty will, when thofe treaties are completed, order them to be laid before the Houfe: But in order to enfure the benefit of this co-operation, his Majefty is defirous of authorifing his minifters to make fuch advances as may be neceffary for the purpofe. His Majefty therefore recommends it to the Houfe of Lords to concur, in enabling him to carry the fame into effect."

Lord Grenville then moved that his Majefty's moft gracious meffage be taken into conffideration to-morrow; and that the Lords be fummoned thereupon.—Which was ordered accordingly.

After waiting fome time in expectation of receiving bills from the Houfe of Commons, their Lordfhip's adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Feb. 13.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up a meffage from His Majefty (for which fee the Houfe of Peers). Mr. Pitt then faid that he fhould move to-morrow that his Majefty's meffage be referred to a Committee of fupply on Monday next, with a view to enable his Majefty to make fuch advance to his miniffer, to a fum not exceeding the fum of 500,000 l. if a force fhould be employed by his allies in conffequence of the faid engagement.

Mr. Sheridan wifhed to know, whether any freff body of Ruffians were to be fubfidized.

Mr. Pitt anfwered that he had no difficulty of informing the houfe, that though the communication with the Continent was at prefent interrupted, which prevented government having any certain information of the intentions of the Emperor of Ruffia, yet he had every reafon to believe that there would this year be an increafe of the number of troops of the Emperor, to be fubfidized by this Country, and that the co-operation would be carried on, on a ftill more extenfive fcale; and alfo that this Country would be enabled to employ, with effect, the troops of the Emperor which were already engaged by us, fo that the efforts of the combined armies may be carried on with greater vigour than even during the laft or any former campaign. He truffed it would be fatisfactory intelligence to every gentleman to hear that fuch was the profpect they had before them at this important period.—His Majefty's meffage was then ordered to be taken into conffideration to-morrow.

Monday, Feb. 17.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for referring His Majefty's meffage to a Committee of the whole Houfe, to conffider of a fupply to be granted to his Majefty. The order being read, the Houfe refolved itfelf into a Committee accordingly. That part of the King's meffage which refers to a provifional fupply, being read,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer faid, "The majority of this Houfe, and the great majority of the people of this country, will, I am confident, agree, that if the war is to be carried on at all, it fhould be carried on upon that fcale which is moft likely to bring it to an honourable, if poffible fpeedy, but, at all events, fecure conclufion. After what I have feen of the brilliant atchievements laft year, it is not for me to fay how much is to be expected from the exertions of the Imperial arms; this is not for me to argue—it refts upon a much better foundation, than any argument can be. I am aware there is, freff in the minds of thofe who are moft anxious for the honor of the common cauf, a fuppofition that there may not be the fame co-operation of both the Imperial Courts, or that the fame force will not be employed againft France in the prefent year, or the enfuing campaign, as there was the laft campaign. I take this opportunity of ftating, that there is reafon to believe the Emperor of Ruffia will not employ his arms to the fame extent, if to any extent, againft France, in conjunction with Auftria. I ftated this on a former night. I ftated alfo, that there was no reafon to believe that his Imperial Majefty the Emperor of Ruffia will withdraw from the moft cordial co-operation with this country, or ceafe to fhew his refolution not to acquiefce with France, while it purfues a fyftem, fuch as it does now, that endangers the tranquility of Europe and all its eftablifhments.—But if there were any grounds of apprehenfion that his Imperial Majefty would withdraw all co-operation, I fhould then take the liberty of ftating that as an additional reafon for the meafure which his Majefty has taken, and which was communicated to us by his gracious meffage, part of which the committee has juft heard read; and the committee will learn with fatisfaction that the force from the power of Germany will be greater in the enfuing campaign than it was in the laft, great and brilliant as its victories were: I fhould therefore expect the concurrence of this committee to any meafure which was likely to further fo very defirable an object. I have ftated already, it is propofed in the mean time that 500,000 l. fhould be advanced by way of commencement. At the fame time, I am aware that gentlemen would naturally expect I fhould ftate fome general heads of what we have in view by the meafure now about to be fubmitted to the committee. The object of it is to fecure the co-operation of fuch a force as his Majefty's miniffers have reafon to believe is likely to be fuperior to any force the French can bring to the frontier. The total amount of the advance upon this fubject will probably be *Two Millions and an Half*; for the whole force to be employed againft France, is conffiderably larger than it was laft year. The fum which is now propofed to be voted is only 500,000l. I fhall therefore move, "That it is the opinion of this committee, that a fum not exceeding 500,000l. be granted to his majefty to enable his majefty to make fuch advances as may be neceffary for the purpofe of infuring, at an early period, a vigorous co-operation of the Emperor of Germany, the Elector of Bavaria, &c. in the enfuing campaign againft the common enemy," &c.

BUONAPARTE.

From the Coup D'OEil Politique.

When a man of the moft enlightened and beft informed mind attains, in the prime of life, the higheft fituation, in the moft novel conjuncture, and in matured æra of adecifive revolution: when he joins the greateft penetration and acutenefs to the moft folid judgment; when he knows how to trace plans vaft, but not unmeafured; and provides for their execution on fixed and right principles, without any pertinacity relative to the means, which he adopts with addrefs, to varying circumftances; when he is endowed with fufficient difcernment to chufe apt co-operators, and with intelligence enough to convince them that he is himfelf thoroughly acquainted with the objects to which he directs their attention; when fuch a man dedicates at moft five or fix hours in the twenty-four to reft and refreffment; when his diverfion from bufinefs is to ftudy and never to pleafure; he neceffarily muft do *much*, and certainly may do *great things*—now juft fuch a man is Buonaparte.

Mr. Bufby, the compofer of Joanna, is defcended from the famous Bufby, who kept his hat on whilft attending the merry Charles II. in order that his fcholars might not, for a moment, fuppofe he was not the greateft man in the kingdom.

The nineteenth Century. We have rejected all letters upon the queftion which has occafioned much difcuffion, whether we are yet in the eighteenth century, or whether the ninetenth has begun. But as there is fomething humorous in the following anecdote from the Paris papers, we prefent it to our readers.

"A perfon was contending warmly at Paris that we were in the nineteenth century, and he employed all forts of argument to prove it; one of the company interrupted him on a fudden, and faid, "I am happy at meeting you, my friend; permit me to pay you a fmall debt of 18 francs which I borrowed of you the other day; here are 17 francs and 99 cents. But citizen, I lent you 18 francs, and there wants one cent.—How! have you not juft proved that the year 1800 is the firft year of the 19th century, The franc being the century of the centime does it not follow that my 1800th cent would be the firft cent of the 19th franc; that in giving it you, I owe you but 18 francs, and you have not advanced me the firft cent of the 19th franc? The creditor not knowing what to reply, but wifhing to fhew himfelf fteady in his principles, took the 17 francs, 99 cents, and gave a receipt for 18 francs."

A punfter obferves, that *General Frost*, who has lately been upon *severe duty*, is withdrawing his troops *by water*; in conffequence of which, it is expected, the prices of provifions will be reduced.

A maffer of a liquor fhop, in the fuburbs of the Temple, at Paris, his name Jardin, perceiving that a diftreffed father of a family came regularly to his fhop every evening with his wife and five children, under the pretext of purchafing a gill of the cheapeft wine, but in reality only to procure for his wife and babes the comfort of ftaying a little while by the fire in the fhop, the benevolent man found out their lodgings; and one night on their return home from his fhop, the aftonifhed family found a ftock of wood laid in for them. This happened but a few weeks ago. During the prefent enormous price of coals in London, numberlefs fcenes of fimilar mifery from cold, and fhifts to procure momentary warmth, might be, and doubtlefs have been, difcovered with equal benevolence, and removed, we hope, with equal delicacy.

A remarkable attempt was made on Saturday night, about ten o'clock, *to commit a robbery upon a dog*. This faithful animal, it feems, is the property of one Porfon, of Church-ftreet, Bethnal-green, who, working at a factory at Bow, does not return home above once in a month, but has for a long time paft made a practice of fending his mother half a guinea a week by his dog, who has always brought the depoft fafe in his mouth. Talking lately of the circumftance in a public houfe, a perfon was induced to ftop the animal on Saturday night near his mother's houfe, when, in making the attempt, he was fo much bitten, that it is thought he will lofe the ufe of one of his fingers; and, by the interference of a neighbour, who knew the dog's errand, was obliged to relinquifh his fraudulent defign.

CHARLESTON (S.C.) April 8.

Died, on Saturday laft, much regretted by his friends and acquaintance, Capt. Caleb Weeden, of Greenwich, in the ftate of Rhode-Ifland. He had left this city that morning on his return home; his veffel had juft got clear of the bar, when he was feized with a fit while at the helm, and expired inftantly. He was a worthy, honeft and induftrious man.

RICHMOND, April 11.

On Tuefday evening laft, a duel was fought near this city, between Captain Meriwether Jones, and James Rind, efq. We have not learnt the particulars of this affair, except that the latter gentleman received a wound in the body; but we are happy to hear it is not likely to prove mortal.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.

Circuit Court of the United States.

On Tuefday morning, the cauf United States v. Thomas Cooper, was called up for trial. The defendant applied to the court to fummons the Prefident of the United States as an evidence. This requeft the court rejected.

After the Jury had been drawn, Mr. Cooper addreffed the Court, and ftated, that he had applied to the attorney-general to know if extracts from public newfpapers would be admitted to be read as evidence in his behalf; that the attorney general was of opinion it could not; if the court rejected this kind of evidence, he fhould be obliged to folicit time to provide authentic and official copies of thefe documents; which were certain addreffes to, and anfwers from the Prefident of the United States. The Court, without giving opinion on the admiffibility or inadmiffibility of the evidence contemplated, granted him until this day, (Saturday.)

The Court then proceeded to arraign John Fries and others, charged with High Treafon.

April 21.

On Saturday morning laft, the cauf of the United States v. Thomas Cooper, was called up for trial. The defendant ftated, that he applied to the office of the Secretary of State to obtain official copies of certain addreffes to the Prefident, and anfwers thereto—but was informed that there were no fuch official papers in the office; that he then made a requeft of the like nature to the Prefident, to which he received no anfwer; that having obtained a printed collection of thofe addreffes and anfwers, he applied to Mr. Shaw, fecretary of the Prefident, requefting him to examine them with the originals, to fee if they were correct; to this requeft Mr. Shaw replied, that he (Mr. Cooper) would not receive any information concerning anfwers to addreffes from that houfe. The defendant then faid, that deprived of thofe documents effentially neceffary for his defence, he declared himfelf unprepared to enter on his trial immediately.

Judge Chafe informed the defendant, that he was miftaken in the mode of his proceeding; that thefe papers could not be demanded by any law or reafon. He, Thomas Cooper, was charged with having publifhed a falfe, fcandalous and malicious libel, and that, at the time of his publifhing it, he fhould have been in poffeffion of fuch documents as would juftify him. If on his own judgment, or on newfpaper extracts he had rifked the publication, the fault was his, and he muft abide the conffequences.—The judge concluded with faying, that fome plea muft be offered more fubftantial than this, before the cauf could be poftponed.

The defendant then filed an affidavit, ftating that on account of the non-attendance of certain witneffes, he was not prepared for his trial, and therefore, hoped the court would poftpone the trial till the next term, After the filing of this affidavit, it appeared that the witneffes were in court, and the cauf was ordered on with the conffent of the defendant, who withdrew to bring in his books and papers, and after a fhort time returned, when the jury were called and fworn.

Mr. Rawle, the attorney general of the diftrict, opened the cauf by ftating the nature of the offence for which the defendant was indicted, and read the indictment which charged the defendant, Thomas Cooper, with having printed, uttered and publifhed a falfe, fcandalous & malicious libel againft the Prefident of the United States, intending to injure the official character of the faid Prefident, and to bring on him the faid Prefident the hatred and contempt of the good people of the United States. The papers on which the indictment was founded, was a handbill

20,000, was then taken and negatived; ayes 38; noes 45.

It was then moved to fill the blank with 15,000, which was carried; ayes 44; noes 42; and the other motions, for 10,000 and 500 dollars, were loft of courfe.

On motion of Mr. Harper, an amendment was introduced authorifing the expenditure of this money under the direction of the heads of the executive departments of the United States.

The blank in the third fection for defraying the expences of removal of the houfhold of the Prefident was filled with 1000 dolls.

Mr. Gallatin, previous to the queftion being taken on this motion, moved to ftrike out the fection, on the ground of its being unconftitutional.

Mr. Harper faid, this objection might be obviated by an amendment, declaring the appropriation to be for the removal of the public property, in the poffeffion of the Prefident.

The queftion on ftriking out the fection, was negatived, ayes 25; and Mr. Harper's amendment agreed to.

Mr. D. Foller moved to ftrike out the fifth fection, which provides for the paving of the city; ayes 21.

Mr. S. Smith moved the following additional fection.

And be it further enacted, That a fum, equal to one quarter's falary, be and hereby is allowed each of the Clerks in the feveral departments of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treafury, Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Navy, and to the Clerks in the General Poft-Office, in lieu of all charges and expences attending their refpective removal to the City of Waffington.

The fection was agreed to, ayes 52; and the Committee rofe, and reported their agreement to the bill, as amended—when Mr. Gallatin moved to ftrike out the 2d fection, which provides for furnifhing the Prefident's houfe; he was originally in favour of this fection, becaufe he confidered the appropriation was to have been for the immediate ufe of the Prefident; but it having been confidered unconftitutional, he could not fee the neceffity of making an appropriation at this time, for his fucceffor.

The motion was negatived, only 26 members voting in favour of it; and the bill was ordered to be engroffed, and read a third time on Monday next.

A meffage was received from the Prefident of the United States, by his Secretary Mr. Shaw, informing the Houfe, that the Prefident did, on the 3d inft. approve and fign an act, intituled, "An act to extend the privilege of franking letters and packages to Martha Waffington;" and on the 4th inft. an act intituled "An act to eftablifh an uniform fyftem of Bankruptcy, throughout the United States"—both which originated in this houfe.

A meffage was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis their fecretary, notifying that the Senate have paffed the bill to eftablifh a General Stamp-Office, with fundry amendments;—the bill and amendments were referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

A meffage was received from the Senate informing the Houfe, that they have rejected the bill to prevent the interference of any military force, in certain elections.

Adjourned till Monday.

Monday, April 7.

The act, continuing the act, authorifing merchant veffels to defend themfelves againft French depredations;—the Government Removal act, and fnuff-mill revenue act paffed.

Several private memorials were prefented, and reported on.

The order of the day, on the bill to accept the ceffion of the Weftern Referve of *Connecticut*, was poftponed until to-morrow.

The bill refpecting the Fifheries came down from the Senate, amended; the Houfe concurred therein.

Tuefday, April 8.

The Marfhals land-fales bill, was reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, and read.

A conference with the Senate, on the difagreement refpecting the General Stamp-office bill, was agreed to.

The *Western Connecticut Reserve Jurisdiction Bill*, underwent a long difcuffion.—Meffrs. Cooper, Bird and Elmendorff, againft, and Meffrs. Gallatin and Marfhal in favour of it; but no decifion was had.

LONDON, February 16.

HOUSE OF PEERS,—THURSDAY, FEB. 13.

IMMEDIATELY after Prayers were read, Lord Grenville entered the Houfe, and prefented a

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

which was read from the Woolfack, and appeared to the following effect:

"His Majefty acquainted the Houfe of Lords, that he is now employed in concerting fuch meafures and engagements with the Emperor of Germany, the Elector of Bavaria, and other Princes of the Empire, as may beft tend to ftrengthen their joint efforts, and materially conduce to the advantages of the common cauf. That his Majefty will, when thofe treaties are completed, order them to be laid before the Houfe: But in order to enfure the benefit of this co-operation, his Majefty is defirous of authorifing his minifters to make fuch advances as may be neceffary for the purpofe. His Majefty therefore recommends it to the Houfe of Lords to concur, in enabling him to carry the fame into effect."

Lord Grenville then moved that his Majefty's moft gracious meffage be taken into confideration to-morrow; and that the Lords be fummoned thereupon.—Which was ordered accordingly.

After waiting fome time in expectation of receiving bills from the Houfe of Commons, their Lordfhip's adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Feb. 13.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up a meffage from His Majefty (for which fee the Houfe of Peers). Mr. Pitt then faid that he fhould move to-morrow that his Majefty's meffage be referred to a Committee of fupply on Monday next, with a view to enable his Majefty to make fuch advance to his minifter, to a fum not exceeding the fum of 500,000 l. if a force fhould be employed by his allies in confequence of the faid engagement.

Mr. Sheridan wifhed to know, whether any freth body of Ruffians were to be fubfidized.

Mr. Pitt anfwered that he had no difficulty of informing the houfe, that though the communication with the Continent was at prefent interrupted, which prevented government having any certain information of the intentions of the Emperor of Ruffia, yet he had every reafon to believe that there would this year be an increafe of the number of troops of the Emperor, to be fubfidized by this Country, and that the co-operation would be carried on, on a ftill more extenfive fcale; and alfo that this Country would be enabled to employ, with effect, the troops of the Emperor which were already engaged by us, fo that the efforts of the combined armies may be carried on with greater vigour than even during the laft or any former campaign. He trufted it would be fatisfactory intelligence to every gentleman to hear that fuch was the profpect they had before them at this important period.—His Majefty's meffage was then ordered to be taken into confideration to-morrow.

Monday, Feb. 17.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for referring His Majefty's meffage to a Committee of the whole Houfe, to confider of a fupply to be granted to his Majefty. The order being read, the Houfe refolved itfelf into a Committee accordingly. That part of the King's meffage which refers to a provifional fupply, being read,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer faid, "The majority of this Houfe, and the great majority of the people of this country, will, I am confident, agree, that if the war is to be carried on at all, it fhould be carried on upon that fcale which is moft likely to bring it to an honourable, if poffible fpeedy, but, at all events, fecure concluffion. After what I have feen of the brilliant atchievements laft year, it is not for me to fay how much is to be expected from the exertions of the Imperial arms; this is not for me to argue—it refts upon a much better foundation, than any argument can be. I am aware there is, freth in the minds of thofe who are moft anxious for the honor of the common cauf, a fuppofition that there may not be the fame co-operation of both the Imperial Courts, or that the fame force will not be employed againft France in the prefent year, or the enfuing campaign, as there was the laft campaign. I take this opportunity of ftating, that there is reafon to believe the Emperor of Ruffia will not employ his arms to the fame extent, if to any extent, againft France, in conjunction with Auftria. I ftated this on a former night. I ftated alfo, that there was no reafon to believe that his Imperial Majefty the Emperor of Ruffia will withdraw from the moft cordial co-operation with this country, or ceafe to fhew his refolution not to acquiefce with France, while it purfues a fyftem, fuch as it does now, that endangers the tranquility of Europe and all its eftablifhments.—But if there were any grounds of apprehenfion that his Imperial Majefty would withdraw all co-operation, I fhould then take the liberty of ftating that as an additional reafon for the meafure which his Majefty has taken, and which was communicated to us by his gracious meffage, part of which the committee has juft heard read; and the committee will learn with fatisfaction that the force from the power of Germany will be greater in the enfuing campaign than it was in the laft, great and brilliant as its victories were: I fhould therefore expect the concurrence of this committee to any meafure which was likely to further fo very defirable an object. I have ftated already, it is propofed in the mean time that 500,000l. fhould be advanced by way of commencement. At the fame time, I am aware that gentlemen would naturally expect I fhould ftate fome general heads of what we have in view by the meafure now about to be fubmitted to the committee. The object of it is to fecure the co-operation of fuch a force as his Majefty's minifters have reafon to believe is likely to be fuperior to any force the French can bring to the frontier. The total amount of the advance upon this fubject will probably be *Two Millions and an Half*; for the whole force to be employed againft France, is confiderably larger than it was laft year. The fum which is now propofed to be voted is only 500,000l. I fhall therefore move, "That it is the opinion of this committee, that a fum not exceeding 500,000l. be granted to his majefty to enable his majefty to make fuch advances as may be neceffary for the purpofe of infuring, at an early period, a vigorous co-operation of the Emperor of Germany, the Elector of Bavaria, &c. in the enfuing campaign againft the common enemy," &c.

BUONAPARTE.

From the Coup D'OEil Politique.

When a man of the moft enlightened and beft informed mind attains, in the prime of life, the higheft fituation, in the moft novel conjuncture, and in matured æra of adecifive revolution: when he joins the greateft penetration and acutenefs to the moft folid judgment; when he knows how to trace plans vaft, but not unmeafured; and provides for their execution on fixed and right principles, without any pertinacity relative to the means, which he adopts with addrefs, to varying circumftances; when he is endowed with fufficient difcernment to chufe apt co-operators, and with intelligence enough to convince them that he is himfelf thoroughly acquainted with the objects to which he directs their attention; when fuch a man dedicates at moft five or fix hours in the twenty-four to reft and refreftment; when his diverfion from bufinefs is to ftudy and never to pleafure; he neceffarily muft do *much*, and certainly may do *great things*—now juft fuch a man is Buonaparte.

Mr. Bufby, the compofer of Joanna, is defcended from the famous Bufby, who kept his hat on whilft attending the merry Charles II. in order that his fcholars might not, for a moment, fuppofe he was not the greateft man in the kingdom.

The nineteenth Century. We have rejected all letters upon the queftion which has occafioned much difcuffion, whether we are yet in the eighteenth century, or whether the ninetenth has begun. But as there is fomething humorous in the following anecdote from the Paris papers, we prefent it to our readers.

"A perfon was contending warmly at Paris that we were in the nineteenth century, and he employed all forts of argument to prove it; one of the company interrupted him on a fudden, and faid, "I am happy at meeting you, my friend; permit me to pay you a fmall debt of 18 francs which I borrowed of you the other day; here are 17 francs and 99 cents. But citizen, I lent you 18 francs, and there wants one cent.—How! have you not juft proved that the year 1800 is the firft year of the 19th century, The franc being the century of the centime does it not follow that my 1800th cent would be the firft cent of the 19th franc; that in giving it you, I owe you but 18 francs, and you have not advanced me the firft cent of the 19th franc? The creditor not knowing what to reply, but wifhing to fhew himfelf fteady in his principles, took the 17 francs, 99 cents, and gave a receipt for 18 francs."

A punfter obferves, that *General Frost*, who has lately been upon *severe duty*, is withdrawing his troops *by water*; in confequence of which, it is expected, the prices of provifions will be reduced.

A mafter of a liquor fhop, in the fuburbs of the Temple, at Paris, his name Jardin, perceiving that a diftreffed father of a family came regularly to his fhop every evening with his wife and five children, under the pretext of purchafing a gill of the cheapeft wine, but in reality only to procure for his wife and babes the comfort of ftaying a little while by the fire in the fhop, the benevolent man found out their lodgings; and one night on their return home from his fhop, the aftonifhed family found a ftock of wood laid in for them. This happened but a few weeks ago. During the prefent enormous price of coals in London, numberlefs fcenes of fimilar mifery from cold, and fhifts to procure momentary warmth, might be, and doubtlefs have been, difcovered with equal benevolence, and removed, we hope, with equal delicacy.

A remarkable attempt was made on Saturday night, about ten o'clock, *to commit a robbery upon a dog*. This faithful animal, it feems, is the property of one Porfon, of Church-ftreet, Bethnal-green, who, working at a factory at Bow, does not return home above once in a month, but has for a long time paft made a practice of fending his mother half a guinea a week by his dog, who has always brought the depofit fafe in his mouth. Talking lately of the circumftance in a public houfe, a perfon was induced to ftop the animal on Saturday night near his mother's houfe, when, in making the attempt, he was fo much bitten, that it is thought he will lofe the ufe of one of his fingers; and, by the interference of a neighbour, who knew the dog's errand, was obliged to relinquifh his fraudulent defign.

CHARLESTON (S.C.) April 8.

Died, on Saturday laft, much regretted by his friends and acquaintance, Capt. Caleb Weeden, of Greenwich, in the ftate of Rhode-Ifland. He had left this city that morning on his return home; his veffel had juft got clear of the bar, when he was feized with a fit while at the helm, and expired inftantly. He was a worthy, honeft and induftrious man.

RICHMOND, April 11.

On Tuefday evening laft, a duel was fought near this city, between Captain Meriwether Jones, and James Rind, efq. We have not learnt the particulars of this affair, except that the latter gentleman received a wound in the body; but we are happy to hear it is not likely to prove mortal.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.

Circuit Court of the United States.

On Tuefday morning, the cauf United States v. Thomas Cooper, was called up for trial. The defendant applied to the court to fummons the Prefident of the United States as an evidence. This requeft the court rejected.

After the Jury had been drawn, Mr. Cooper addreffed the Court, and ftated, that he had applied to the attorney-general to know if extracts from public newfpapers would be admitted to be read as evidence in his behalf; that the attorney general was of opinion it could not; if the court rejected this kind of evidence, he fhould be obliged to folicit time to provide authentic and official copies of thefe documents; which were certain addreffes to, and anfwers from the Prefident of the United States. The Court, without giving opinion on the admiffibility or inadmiffibility of the evidence contemplated, granted him until this day, (Saturday.)

The Court then proceeded to arraign John Fries and others, charged with High Treafon.

April 21.

On Saturday morning laft, the cauf of the United States v. Thomas Cooper, was called up for trial. The defendant ftated, that he applied to the office of the Secretary of State to obtain official copies of certain addreffes to the Prefident, and anfwers thereto—but was informed that there were no fuch official papers in the office; that he then made a requeft of the like nature to the Prefident, to which he received no anfwer; that having obtained a printed collection of thofe addreffes and anfwers, he applied to Mr. Shaw, fecretary of the Prefident, requefting him to examine them with the originals, to fee if they were correct; to this requeft Mr. Shaw replied, that he (Mr. Cooper) would not receive any information concerning anfwers to addreffes from that houfe. The defendant then faid, that deprived of thofe documents effentially neceffary for his defence, he declared himfelf unprepared to enter on his trial immediately.

Judge Chafe informed the defendant, that he was miftaken in the mode of his proceeding; that thefe papers could not be demanded by any law or reafon. He, Thomas Cooper, was charged with having publifhed a falfe, fcandalous and malicious libel, and that, at the time of his publifhing it, he fhould have been in poffeffion of fuch documents as would juftify him. If on his own judgment, or on newfpaper extracts he had rifked the publication, the fault was his, and he muft abide the confequences.—The judge concluded with faying, that fome plea muft be offered more fubftantial than this, before the cauf could be poftponed.

The defendant then filed an affidavit, ftating that on account of the non-attendance of certain witneffes, he was not prepared for his trial, and therefore, hoped the court would poftpone the trial till the next term. After the filing of this affidavit, it appeared that the witneffes were in court, and the cauf was ordered on with the confent of the defendant, who withdrew to bring in his books and papers, and after a fhort time returned, when the jury were called and fworn.

Mr. Rawle, the attorney general of the diftrict, opened the cauf by ftating the nature of the offence for which the defendant was indicted, and read the indictment which charged the defendant, Thomas Cooper, with having printed, uttered and publifhed a falfe, fcandalous & malicious libel againft the Prefident of the United States, intending to injure the official character of the faid Prefident, and to bring on him the faid Prefident the hatred and contempt of the good people of the United States. The papers on which the indictment was founded, was a handbill

an addreſs to the people of Northumberland county, ſtating that under the auſpices of the Preſident, a permanent navy, a ſtanding army, a loan of 8 per cent. in time of peace had been reſolved on; that he, the Preſident, by the violence of his official expreſſions might have provoked a juſt war againſt this country—that he projected embaſſies to Ruſſia, Pruſſia, and the Sublime Porte, that he had interfered with the judiciary, contrary to all law, precedent and mercy, and delivered up Jonathan Robbins, an American citizen, or native American, forcibly impreſſed by a Britiſh ſhip of war, to the mock trial of a Britiſh court martial, a ſtretch of power at which the monarch of Great-Britain would have ſhrunk with horror. Mr. Rawle having ſtated the caſe, called forward a witneſs, Mr. Byers, a Juſtice of the Peace of Northumberland county, to prove the publication to be the act of Thomas Cooper. The witneſs depoſed, that the defendant came to his houſe one evening, juſt before dark, and having ſeated himſelf, aſked for a candle; and one being brought, he, the defendant, ſhewed the witneſs the paper on which the indictment is founded, and pointing to his name, viz. Thomas Cooper, declared to the witneſs, that, that was his name, and that he was the author of the paper.

Mr. Cooper then entered into a lengthy defence of the paper in queſtion, and attempted to prove the juſtneſs of the aſſertions contained in it, by examining ſeparately the charge contained in the indictment; after which he was anſwered by Mr. Rawle, at ſome length. Judge Chaſe then delivered a lengthy and eloquent charge to the Jury, ſtating the law on which the indictment was founded, viz. the ſedition law, and the circumſtances of the caſe. The Jury then retired; and, after being out about twenty minutes, returned with a verdict of *Guilty*. The court informed the defendant that on Wedneſday next, they would hear any thing he might have to ſay in mitigation of the penalty or arreſt of judgment. After this the Court adjourned.

Arrived, brig Los Amigos, Warner, prize to the United States ſchooner Experiment, Maley.

Alſo, brig Two Siſter, Watſon, from Havanna. Capt. W. informs that he ſailed from thence the 8th inſt. and that a few days previous to his departure, the United States ſloop of war Ganges, Capt. Mullowney, arrived there from Carthagena, having on board the Governor of Carthagena and his ſuite.

It appears that the damages which the Ganges ſuſtained in a gale of wind, induced Capt. M. to put into the Havanna; and Capt. Watſon ſuppoſes it will be poſſible for her to leave that place in 10 or 12 days.

April 23.

A letter from Capt. Perry, of the United States frigate Gen. Greene, to Dr. Stevens, dated off Jacquemel the 17th March, mentions his having captured a French privateer commanded by John Pelot, who took the New-Jerſey, Indiaman, belonging to this port.

Mr. King, the Ambaſſador of the United States, appeared at the Britiſh King's levee, in deep mourning for Gen. Waſhington.

NEW-YORK, April 15.

Mr. John Ely, teacher, of Philadelphia, after dilating upon the neceſſity and utility of military exercises, propoſes, in an addreſs to the citizens of that place, to organize a regiment of 1000 boys, from 12 to 15 years of age, for the purpoſe of inſtructing them in the principles of the military art; and has ſo far matured his plan, as to fix upon the place, where he will attend to receive the names of thoſe who wiſh to join the Spartian Legion; and alſo the days and hours of parade—no boy to be admitted without the conſent of his parents. The novelty of this propoſition, at firſt excites ſome little ſurprize; but Mr. Ely is no Quixotic projector—as a teacher of youth, he has long ſtood very high in the eſtimation of the Philadelphians.

April 21.

Letters from Germany ſay, that on the 1ſt January, in the afternoon, an earthquake was felt at Glatz, in Pruſſian Sileſia, which ſhook the houſes conſiderably. The ſhock was felt with ſtill more violence at Frederſdorff, Reinetz, and Neuroth, all in the ſame vicinity. The inhabitants quitted their dwellings to take refuge in the woods. It was alſo felt at Ditterſback, where they heard a ſubterraneous noiſe, reſembling that of thunder. The ſtoves were ſhaken, and the locks burſt from ſeveral doors. There was a ſtrong ſmell of ſulphur, and the country was covered with darkneſs. The cauſe of this earthquake muſt have been terrible. It was felt alſo in parts of Bohemia.

We are aſſured, that Thurſday next is the day appointed for launching the frigate *New-York*.

Capt. Stille, of Fort-Jay, with the company of artilleriſts and engineers under his command, embarked yeſterday for Weſt-Point, where they are in future to be ſtationed.

The hulk of the ſhip Admiral Duncan, which we are informed was ſold at auction for 25 dollars, ſoon after the accident which conſumed her nearly to the water's edge, was yeſterday towing up to Hudſon, where ſhe is to be rebuilt.

On Saturday afternoon, a man ſat down on the edge of the Dock at Flymarket wharf, and fell aſleep.——He had not remained long in this ſituation, before he ſlipped from his ſeat into the dock, and was drowned before aſſiſtance could be procured him.

Arrived ſince our laſt, the ſhip South-Carolina, Capt. Pelor, in 13 days from Charleſton; cargo rice, tobacco, dry goods, &c. conſigned to Meſſrs. Leavenworth & Ruſſel. Capt. Huger, with 64 artillerymen, of the 2d United States Regiment, came paſſengers.—They were ſent to Fort-Jay, on Governor's Iſland.

The ſloop Abigail, Capt. Welden, 4 days from Norfolk. The frigates Congreſs and Conſtellation were ſtill repairing.

April 22.

OFFICIAL.

Extract of a letter from Mr. King, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America in London, to Mr. Pickering, Secretary of State, dated London, 31st December, 1799.

"The proviſional government of France repealed on the 20th inſt. the law of the 29th Nivoſe, 6th year [18th Jan. 1798]—and declared that the regulations of 1778, in reſpect to the rights of belligerents and neutrals, ſhould in future be ſtrictly obſerved."

April 23.

Arrived yeſterday the ſloop Hopeſtill, William Wheaton, maſter, ten days from Charleſton, South-Carolina, loaded with rice, coffee and logwood. Buſineſs very briſk there.

One of Braham's Royal Patent engines, received here in the Ship Sarah, from London, was yeſterday ſhipped on board a veſſel for Boſton. We are informed it is a preſent to the Boſton Inſurance Company.

NEW-HAVEN, April 22.

We hear from Milton, Vermont ſtate, that on the night of the 3d inſt. the houſe of Mr. Holgate, of that place, with all its furniture and papers, was conſumed by fire. A maid who lived in the family and one of his children periſhed in the conflagration.—From circumſtances it appears, that the day preceding the fire, a controverſy happened between Mr. Holgate and his wife, on account of her having ſecreted his books and papers, in conſequence of which ſhe threatened to burn the houſe and him in it. Mrs. Holgate was arreſted, and a Jury empannelled, who after a lengthy examination, returned a verdict of *wilful murder*. She is committed to priſon for trial.

HARTFORD, April 21.

Laſt Thurſday came came on before the Circuit Court of the United States, at New-Haven, the trial of Charles Holt, Editor of the paper called the Bee, for printing a ſeditious libel againſt the government of the United States. The Jury empannelled to try the cauſe, returned a verdict of Guilty. After the verdict the Court ſentenced Holt to pay a fine of Two Hundred Dollars, and to ſuffer three months impriſonment in the gaol at New-London.

NEW-LONDON, April 23.

A paragraph in "The Meſſenger," printed at New-Haven, ſtates, that the brig Sally, Capt. James Stewart, of Chatham, who arrived at New-London on the 4th inſt. was captured by the Britiſh ſhip Acaſto, Capt. Edward Fellows; that the Capt. went on board the Sally himſelf, and took out of Capt. Stewart's cheſt 1250 dollars; and ſent the Brig into Kingſton, where every man excepting the Capt. and boy were impreſſed.—That American veſſels and cargoes were inſtantly condemned there.—That the American Conſul has tranſmitted the Secretary of State, a liſt of 1001 Americans, impreſſed at that ſingle port.

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, April 28.

Entered,	From
Ship Follenſbe, Perry,	Salem
Sloop Benjamin, Pendleton,	Philadelphia
Schooner Seaflower, Baxter,	Richmond
Sloop Eliza, Bliſs,	New-York

Cleared,	For
Brig Adventure, Shearman,	Africa
Briſtol, Brown,	Havanna
Polly, Pitman,	Demarara
Sloop Anſon, Dunbar,	New-York
Eagle, Earl,	Ditto
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Olive, Bowen,	Camden
Romeo, Heath,	Providence
Nancy, Borden,	Havanna
Schooner Diana, Crowell,	Edenton
Proby, Sweet,	New-York
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The Directors of *The Newport Insurance Company*, conformable to the Powers veſted in them by the *Act of Incorporation*, have

Reſolved, That the Payment of the Inſtalment, which becomes due on the firſt Monday in June next, be and the ſame is hereby ſuſpended, until the firſt Monday in October next.

By Order of the Board,
J. DENISON, *Sec'ry.*
Newport, 24th April, 1800.

SUSAN FOWLER

Has, in addition to her former aſſortment, very handſome Morocco and cloth ſhoes, by the dozen or ſingle pair; red ditto; lappet embroidered and plain muſlins; elegant lace and cypreſs gauze for veils and trimmings; black ditto; ſhawls; black muſlins; white and colour'd kid gloves; common ditto; boys beaver hats.

Alſo, a new ſupply of China and Crockery.—All the above articles, with many others, ſhe will ſell as low as can be purchaſed in Newport.

Newport, 28th April, 1800.

TO BE LET,

A ſmall Dwelling-Houſe, Half a Mile diſtant from the Town, with a large Garden Lot, highly manured. For further Information Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 29, 1800.

Thoſe Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of *James Tiller*, late of Newport, Ropemaker, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcribers for Settlement; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment to

William Tiller, Adminiſtrator.
Mary Tiller, Adminiſtratrix.
Newport, April 28, 1800.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate of the Town of South-Kingſtown, appointed Commiſſioners to receive, examine and adjuſt, the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of *Sarah Nichols*, deceaſed, in South-Kingſtown, late Widow of Alexander Nichols, of Eaſt-Greenwich, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, give Notice that Six Months from the Date hereof is given for the Creditors to bring in their Claims to either of us at our reſpective Dwellings, being the Time allowed by ſaid Court of Probate.

Jeremiah Brown,
Amos Gardiner.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are required to make immediate Payment to

William Nichols, Executor.
South-Kingstown, April 14, 1800.

District and Port of Newport, April 7th, 1800.

WHEREAS more than Nine Months have elapſed ſince Twenty Bales of Indigo, Four Pots of Sweet Meats, and One Piece of blue Satin, were imported into this Port, in the Sloop Juliet, Ebenezer Shearman, Maſter, from Manilla, which were ſhipped by William Fitzgerald, who died on her Paſſage from ſaid Port, and conſigned to P. Farrel——and no legal Claimant has appeared to enter and pay the Duties on ſaid Goods; this therefore is to notify to all whom it may concern, that, unleſs a legal Claimant ſhould appear on or before the Tenth Day of May next, to enter ſaid Goods and pay the Duties thereon, they will, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon of that Day, be ſold at Public Auction, on the Wharf of Mr. Caleb Gardner, in Newport.

W. ELLERY, *Coll.*

GOULD & JOHN MARSH

Have for Sale, at their Soap & Candle Manufactory, on the Wharf next South of the Post-Office,

Mould and Dipt CANDLES, Soft and Hard SOAP (equal in Quality to New-York) Wholeſale and Retail.

Caſh given for TALLOW, GREASE, & ASHES.

☞ They take in Tallow, to dip into Candles, at 3 Cents per lb. with good Cotton Wick, and deliver Pound for Pound.

Newport, Feb. 10, 1800.

an addreſs to the people of Northumberland county, ſtating that under the auſpices of the Preſident, a permanent navy, a ſtanding army, a loan of 8 per cent. in time of peace had been reſolved on; that he, the Preſident, by the violence of his official expreſſions might have provoked a juſt war againſt this country—that he projected embaſſies to Ruſſia, Pruſſia, and the Sublime Porte, that he had interfered with the judiciary, contrary to all law, precedent and mercy, and delivered up Jonathan Robbins, an American citizen, or native American, forcibly impreſſed by a Britiſh ſhip of war, to the mock trial of a Britiſh court martial, a ſtretch of power at which the monarch of Great-Britain would have ſhrunk with horror. Mr. Rawle having ſtated the caſe, called forward a witneſs, Mr. Byers, a Juſtice of the Peace of Northumberland county, to prove the publication to be the act of Thomas Cooper. The witneſs depoſed, that the defendant came to his houſe one evening, juſt before dark, and having ſeated himſelf, aſked for a candle; and one being brought, he, the defendant, ſhewed the witneſs the paper on which the indictment is founded, and pointing to his name, viz. Thomas Cooper, declared to the witneſs, that, that was his name, and that he was the author of the paper.

Mr. Cooper then entered into a lengthy defence of the paper in queſtion, and attempted to prove the juſtneſs of the aſſertions contained in it, by examining ſeparately the charge contained in the indictment; after which he was anſwered by Mr. Rawle, at ſome length. Judge Chaſe then delivered a lengthy and eloquent charge to the Jury, ſtating the law on which the indictment was founded, viz. the ſedition law, and the circumſtances of the caſe. The Jury then retired; and, after being out about twenty minutes, returned with a verdict of *Guilty*. The court informed the defendant that on Wedneſday next, they would hear any thing he might have to ſay in mitigation of the penalty or arreſt of judgment. After this the Court adjourned.

Arrived, brig Los Amigos, Warner, prize to the United States ſchooner Experiment, Maley.

Alſo, brig Two Sifter, Watſon, from Havanna. Capt. W. informs that he ſailed from thence the 8th inſt. and that a few days previous to his departure, the United States ſloop of war Ganges, Capt. Mullowney, arrived there from Carthagena, having on board the Governor of Carthagena and his ſuite.

It appears that the damages which the Ganges ſuſtained in a gale of wind, induced Capt. M. to put into the Havanna; and Capt. Watſon ſuppoſes it will be poſſible for her to leave that place in 10 or 12 days.

April 23.

A letter from Capt. Perry, of the United States frigate Gen. Greene, to Dr. Stevens, dated off Jacquemel the 17th March, mentions his having captured a French privateer commanded by John Pelot, who took the New-Jerſey, Indiaman, belonging to this port.

Mr. King, the Ambaſſador of the United States, appeared at the Britiſh King's levee, in deep mourning for Gen. Waſhington.

NEW-YORK, April 15.

Mr. John Ely, teacher, of Philadelphia, after dilating upon the neceſſity and utility of military exerciſes, propoſes, in an addreſs to the citizens of that place, to organize a regiment of 1000 boys, from 12 to 15 years of age, for the purpoſe of inſtructing them in the principles of the military art; and has ſo far matured his plan, as to fix upon the place, where he will attend to receive the names of thoſe who wiſh to join the Spartian Legion; and alſo the days and hours of parade—no boy to be admitted without the conſent of his parents. The novelty of this propoſition, at firſt excites ſome little ſurprize; but Mr. Ely is no Quixotic projector—as a teacher of youth, he has long ſtood very high in the eſtimation of the Philadelphians.

April 21.

Letters from Germany ſay, that on the 1ſt January, in the afternoon, an earthquake was felt at Glatz, in Pruſſian Sileſia, which ſhook the houſes conſiderably. The ſhock was felt with ſtill more violence at Frederſdorff, Reinetz, and Neuroth, all in the ſame vicinity. The inhabitants quitted their dwellings to take refuge in the woods. It was alſo felt at Ditterſback, where they heard a ſubterraneous noiſe, reſembling that of thunder. The ſtoves were ſhaken, and the locks burſt from ſeveral doors. There was a ſtrong ſmell of ſulphur, and the country was covered with darkneſs. The cauſe of this earthquake muſt have been terrible. It was felt alſo in parts of Bohemia.

We are aſſured, that Thurſday next is the day appointed for launching the frigate *New-York*.

Capt. Stille, of Fort-Jay, with the company of artilleriſts and engineers under his command, embarked yeſterday for Weſt-Point, where they are in future to be ſtationed.

The hulk of the ſhip Admiral Duncan, which we are informed was ſold at auction for 25 dollars, ſoon after the accident which conſumed her nearly to the water's edge, was yeſterday towing up to Hudſon, where ſhe is to be rebuilt.

On Saturday afternoon, a man ſat down on the edge of the Dock at Flymarket wharf, and fell aſleep.——He had not remained long in this ſituation, before he ſlipped from his ſeat into the dock, and was drowned before aſſiſtance could be procured him.

Arrived ſince our laſt, the ſhip South-Carolina, Capt. Pelor, in 13 days from Charleſton; cargo rice, tobacco, dry goods, &c. conſigned to Meſſrs. Leavenworth & Ruſſel. Capt. Huger, with 64 artillerymen, of the 2d United States Regiment, came paſſengers.—They were ſent to Fort-Jay, on Governor's Iſland.

The ſloop Abigail, Capt. Welden, 4 days from Norfolk. The frigates Congreſs and Conſtellation were ſtill repairing.

April 22.

OFFICIAL.

Extract of a letter from Mr. King, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America in London, to Mr. Pickering, Secretary of State, dated London, 31st December, 1799.

"The proviſional government of France repealed on the 20th inſt. the law of the 29th Nivoſe, 6th year [18th Jan. 1798]—and declared that the regulations of 1778, in reſpect to the rights of belligerents and neutrals, ſhould in future be ſtrictly obſerved."

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Arrived yeſterday the ſloop Hopeſtill, William Wheaton, maſter, ten days from Charleſton, South-Carolina, loaded with rice, coffee and logwood. Buſineſs very briſk there.

One of Braham's Royal Patent engines, received here in the Ship Sarah, from London, was yeſterday ſhipped on board a veſſel for Boſton. We are informed it is a preſent to the Boſton Inſurance Company.

NEW-HAVEN, April 22.

We hear from Milton, Vermont ſtate, that on the night of the 3d inſt. the houſe of Mr. Holgate, of that place, with all its furniture and papers, was conſumed by fire. A maid who lived in the family and one of his children periſhed in the conflagration.—From circumſtances it appears, that the day preceding the fire, a controverſy happened between Mr. Holgate and his wife, on account of her having ſecreted his books and papers, in conſequence of which ſhe threatened to burn the houſe and him in it. Mrs. Holgate was arreſted, and a Jury empannelled, who after a lengthy examination, returned a verdict of *wilful murder*. She is committed to priſon for trial.

HARTFORD, April 21.

Laſt Thurſday came came on before the Circuit Court of the United States, at New-Haven, the trial of Charles Holt, Editor of the paper called the Bee, for printing a ſeditious libel againſt the government of the United States. The Jury empannelled to try the cauſe, returned a verdict of Guilty. After the verdict the Court ſentenced Holt to pay a fine of Two Hundred Dollars, and to ſuffer three months impriſonment in the gaol at New-London.

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SUSAN FOWLER

Has, in addition to her former aſſortment, very handſome Morocco and cloth ſhoes, by the dozen or ſingle pair; red ditto; lappet embroidered and plain muſlins; elegant lace and cypreſs gauze for veils and trimmings; black ditto; ſhawls; black muſlins; white and colour'd kid gloves; common ditto; boys beaver hats.

Alſo, a new ſupply of China and Crockery.—All the above articles, with many others, ſhe will ſell as low as can be purchaſed in Newport.

Newport, 28th April, 1800.

TO BE LET,

A ſmall Dwelling-Houſe, Half a Mile diſtant from the Town, with a large Garden Lot, highly manured. For further Information Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 29, 1800.

Thoſe Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of *James Tiller*, late of Newport, Ropemaker, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcribers for Settlement; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment to

William Tiller, Adminiſtrator.
Mary Tiller, Adminiſtratrix.
Newport, April 28, 1800.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate of the Town of South-Kingſtown, appointed Commiſſioners to receive, examine and adjuſt, the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of *Sarah Nichols*, deceaſed, in South-Kingſtown, late Widow of Alexander Nichols, of Eaſt-Greenwich, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, give Notice that Six Months from the Date hereof is given for the Creditors to bring in their Claims to either of us at our reſpective Dwellings, being the Time allowed by ſaid Court of Probate.

Jeremiah Brown,
Amos Gardiner.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are required to make immediate Payment to

William Nichols, Executor.
South-Kingstown, April 14, 1800.

Diſtrict and Port of Newport, April 7th, 1800.

WHEREAS more than Nine Months have elapſed ſince Twenty Bales of Indigo, Four Pots of Sweet Meats, and One Piece of blue Satin, were imported into this Port, in the Sloop Juliet, Ebenezer Shearman, Maſter, from Manilla, which were ſhipped by William Fitzgerald, who died on her Paſſage from ſaid Port, and conſigned to P. Farrel——and no legal Claimant has appeared to enter and pay the Duties on ſaid Goods; this therefore is to notify to all whom it may concern, that, unleſs a legal Claimant ſhould appear on or before the Tenth Day of May next, to enter ſaid Goods and pay the Duties thereon, they will, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon of that Day, be ſold at Public Auction, on the Wharf of Mr. Caleb Gardner, in Newport.

W. ELLERY, *Collector.*

GOULD & JOHN MARSH

Have for Sale, at their Soap & Candle Manufactory, on the Wharf next South of the Poſt-Office,

Mould and Dipt CANDLES, Soft and Hard SOAP (equal in Quality to New-York) Wholeſale and Retail.

Caſh given for TALLOW, GREASE, & ASHES.

☞ They take in Tallow, to dip into Candles, at 3 Cents per lb. with good Cotton Wick, and deliver Pound for Pound.

Newport, Feb. 10, 1800.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

For the London Evening Poſt, the Expreſs, &c.

An Invocation to all the thrifty Houſwives of Great-Britain, on the preſent alarming ſcarcity of paper.

BY THE PRINTER's DEVIL.

THO' dreſs'd in ſable colour'd jaggs,
Oh let me turn your thoughts to rags
—Ye maids, wives, widows, beauties, hags!

For ah! our preſs no longer wags
If you neglect to ſave your rags—
Without them even genius lags.

Prepare your chequer'd bags,
Depoſitories for your rags,
And find employment for our ſnags.

Molly may dreſs in ſilken flags,
And make her economic brags—
Merely by ſaving up her rags!

I'll call it one of my beſt gags,
If theſe poor imping doggrel tags,
Shall make you hoard your linen rags.

Oh! hoard your rags,
Your Devil begs!
Set Paper-Mills a working;
Then flowing kegs,
With mutton ſcrags,
Shall ſwell your Devil's jerkin. TYPO.

NATHAN B. MILLER

Moſt reſpectfully acquaints his Friends, in the Town and Country,

THAT he has lately received a freſh Supply of ſuch Goods as are uſually ſold at his Store, conſiſting generally of

Brandy in Pipes—4th Proof, entitled to Drawback.

Sherry Wine in Ditto—entitled to Drawback—very good.

Ditto in Quarter-Caſks.

Port-Wine in Pipes—of an excellent Quality.

India Sugars—Loaf Sugar by the Hundred, or leſs Quantity—brown Sugar by the Hogſhead.

Boſton Chocolate, freſh—a few Hogſheads of Jamaica Spirits.

Geneva by the Caſk, and Pepper by the Bag.

Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, or leſs Quantity—the Whole of which will be ſold as low as at any Store in Newport, for Caſh, or approved Notes.

April 15, 1800.

OFFICIAL.

To the SPANISH CONSUL for Rhode-Island, &c.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

He is ordered to give immediate Notice to his Conſul-General, of all Veſſels clearing out for the Havanna, and not taking a Conſular Certificate.

Philadelphia, 7th April, 1800.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.

Received by the Ship Merchant from LONDON, *via Boston, and for* SALE *by*

JOHN THURSTON,

At his SHOP on Baniſter's Wharf,

GARDEN SEEDS, of the laſt Year's Growth.—Among which are the following Kinds of PEAS,

Early Golden Hotſpur, Do. Charlton.	Early Frame, Ditto Spaniſh;
Tall Marrowfat, Dwarf, Leadman's Dwarf;	Dwarf crooked Sugar and green Prolific.

—ALSO—

Parſnip; Orange, Lemon, and Purple Carrot.—Salmon, ſhort-top, and Turnip Radiſh.—Long green Turkey, white do. green do. long prickly, long green, and early ſhort do. Cucumber.

Early and late Dutch Cabbage, early Yorkſhire do; Sugar-Loaf do. green Savoy do. red do. drumhead do. batterſea do. early & late Cauliflower do.	Curled Peppergraſs. White and brown Muſtard. White, ſilverſkin & red Onion; Blood-red & Scarlet Beet; Thyme; Sweet Marjorum; Sage; Green & curled Cale. Curled Parſley; Garlic; Solid Cellery.
Early flat Dutch Turnip, French do. Tennis-Ball & Cabbage Lettice, large head do.	

Alſo Patent Hour, Half, and Second Glaſſes, juſt received, common Do. Pipes; Half Buſhels, Pecks and Half Pecks; red, blue and white Bunting of a ſuperior Quality, and ready-made Colours as uſual; Fiſh-Hooks and Lines; Powder of the beſt Quality; Shot of all Sizes, from No. 7 to B; Balls of all Sizes; Lead, &c. Flour per Barrel; Vinegar per Do. White Beans per Buſhel; Roll Brimſtone; and Redwood by the Hundred or leſs Quantity.

Newport, March 17, 1800.

A new Supply of Fall & Winter Goods.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General* MARTIN's,

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

Alſo, two Boxes of elegant TRUXTON HATS.

He returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, Dec. 2, 1799.

PATENT PERPETUAL LOG.

The Public are reſpectfully informed, that a Machine for aſcertaining to Exactneſs, a Veſſel's Way at Sea, has been invented by *CHESTER GOULD*, and the Patent Right ſecured—The Superiority of this Machine in Point of mathematical Certainty to the common Log, renders this Invention of the utmoſt Importance to the World—ſaid Machine hath undergone many ſucceſsful Experiments, and is now exhibited to the Public for Sale.

Gentlemen who wiſh to ſee or purchaſe ſaid Log, will pleaſe to call at the Store of WILLIAM R. WILDER, in Thames-ſtreet, where every Information will be given.

Newport, April 7, 1800.

To be Sold, by

SAMUEL KING,

A ſtriking Likeneſs of the late General *GEORGE WASHINGTON.*

Newport, April 14, 1800.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, firſt Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions—Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Sileſias; Creas-a la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedticking; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Heſſian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glaſs Ware, calculated for the Weſt-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Cargo, on ſhort Notice; Molaſſes, per Hogſhead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs; ſuperfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, Dec. 6, 1799.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD

A good HORSE and CHAISE.

Alſo for Sale, Four HOUSE-LOTS, ſituated on the Point, and Seven Hundred Weight of prime PORK. Apply to

JAMES MITCHELL.

Newport, 14th 4th Mo. 1800.

To be Sold, by

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

A Quantity of HAY-SEED, of the laſt Year's Growth, and of the beſt Kind; ſuch as Herds, Red-Top Borden, and 600 Wt. Clover; 2000 Wt. Good FLAX; Weſt-India GOODS as uſual.

Newport, April 1, 1800.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.

Beſt London White Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Bruſhes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Bruſhes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varniſh.
Black Ditto.
Window Glaſs & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions to uſe them.

Newport, May 24, 1799.

Lately imported, from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,

By THOMAS HANDY,

Freſh TEAS of the firſt Qualities, viz.

GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Alſo, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-ſtreet, ſingle and double-refined SUGAR.

Newport, 8th October, 1799.

Juſt received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER Hyſon Souchong Bohea	Teas, per Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity.

Tea Cadies.
Waiters.
Boglipores.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A Variety of ſuperfine broad Cloths of the moſt faſhionable Colours—and Gentlemen's beſt Beaver Hats, of the neweſt Taſte.

Newport, December 30, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Comp.

HAVE FOR SALE,

A freſh Supply of *Baltimore*, *Alexandria* and *New-York*,

FLOUR,

per Quantity, ſingle Barrel, or Half Barrel.

ALSO,

A general Aſſortment of GROCERIES, as uſual.

Newport, Feb. 17, 1800.

TOBACCO.

KAIGHN & CAHOONE

HAVE FOR SALE,

10 Hogſheads *firſt Quality* Georgia Tobacco.

Manufactured Tobacco—ſuch as Pigtail, Negro-Head, Cut, Segars, Snuff, &c. very Cheap.

All Warranted to be good, and may be returned if they do not prove ſo.

☞ WANTED, immediately, Two APPRENTICES.

Newport, March 10, 1800.

JOHN BAKER

Has for Sale at his STORE, *on Baniſter's Wharf,*

A General Aſſortment of GROCERIES, of the firſt Quality.

Captains of Veſſels and others ſupplied with SEA-STORES, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may rely upon ſupplying themſelves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reaſonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his ſincere Thanks to his Cuſtomers and the Public for paſt, and ſolicits future Favours.

Newport, April 29, 1799.

THOMAS HOWLAND

Moſt reſpectfully informs the Public at large, and his *Old Friends* in particular,

That he has commenced the Buſineſs of a BROKER and COMMISSION MERCHANT, and will tranſact every ſpecies of Commiſſion Buſineſs, with Fidelity and Deſpatch. All Orders immediately attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

For Sale, that valuable real Eſtate ſituated at the Foot of the Church-Lane, in Thames-ſtreet, containing 45 Feet in Front, on Thames-ſtreet, and 100 on the Church-Lane, with a new Store, Yard, Garden, and Well of Water at the Door. For further Particulars inquire of

THOMAS HOWLAND.

N. B. If not diſpoſed of before at private Sale, the above Eſtate will be ſold at Public Vendue, on the 20th May, to the higheſt Bidder. The Conditions of Sale to be made known at ſaid Time and Place.

Newport, April 8, 1800.

Juſtices Warrants, Executions, &c. for Sale by the Printer hereof.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

Have for Sale at their Store on Banister's Wharf,

BROWN SUGAR by the Hogſhead or Barrel; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogſhead; Molaſſes by the Hogſhead; Flour by the Barrel; Prime Pork by Ditto; prime and Cargo Beef by Ditto; Pimento by the Bag; Roſin by the Barrel; Powder by the Caſk; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; Salt petre'd Hams; Candles by the Box; Iron Cabouſes; Turks-Iſland Salt; a few Boxes of Havanna Sugar and genuine SPANISH SEGARS.

—ALSO—

LIQUORS, of the beſt Kind, a general Aſſortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Aſſortment of which they propoſe to be conſtantly ſupplied with.——Fiſhing Parties, Maſters of Packets, Paſſengers, &c. may be ſupplied at ſaid Store on the ſhorteſt Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Feb. 4, 1800.

ROBERT LAWTON

Reſpectfully informs his old Customers, his Friends, and the Public, that he has just received, and has for Sale, at his Store in Thames-street, Three Doors below the Post-Office,

AN elegant Variety of faſhionable GOODS, adapted to the approaching Seaſon;—which are, in Addition to his former beautiful Aſſortment of Satins, India Luteſtrings, Modes, Calicoes, Chintzes, Linens, Ladies Hats, &c. &c.

All which Goods will be ſold at a very low Advance.

Thoſe who will pleaſe to call at his Store, he flatters himſelf, will not be diſappointed in the Quality of his Goods, the Prices of them, or the Treatment they will receive.

Newport, Nov. 26, 1799.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN

HAS FOR SALE,

St. Peterſburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Cheſt,
And Molaſſes, per Hogſhead.

Newport, Sept. 24th, 1799.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

BROKER,

20 Hogſheads New-England Rum, from 95 to 100 Gallons.
20 Hogſheads Molaſſes, good for Retailing.
10 Boxes good Brown Sugar.
20 Hogſheads Weſt-India Rum.
100 Barrels Meſs Beef.
100 Barrels Meſs Pork.
100 Barrels Prime Pork.

He has alſo to ſell, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, in different Parts of this Town.

He has alſo 4000 Weight good CABIN BREAD on Hand for Sale, cheap for Caſh.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old Gold and Silver.

Newport, 13th January, 1800.

NEWPORT and *NEW-LONDON* New Line of STAGES:

From New-London to Newport, twice a Week, through Groton, Stonington, Weſterly, Charleſtown, and South-Kingſtown, &c.

(FOR THE WINTER SEASON)

—AS FOLLOWS:—

Leave New-London, Mondays and Thurſdays, at 9, A. M.
Arrive at Newport, Tueſdays and Fridays, at 12, A. M.

RETURNING,

Leave Newport, Tueſdays and Fridays, at 2, P. M.
Arrive at New-London, Wedneſdays and Saturdays, at 6, P. M.

EACH Paſſenger pays from New-London Ferry to Narraganſet Ferry, Three Dollars: the Remainder of the Road pays Fourpence Halfpenny per Mile, and are allowed Fourteen Pounds Baggage, each:——One Hundred Pounds extra Baggage pays the ſame as a Paſſenger.

Paſſengers at *Newport* may apply to Mr. *Townsend's*; and at *New-London*, at Mr. *Frink's* Tavern, where the Driver will call previous to his leaving thoſe Places.

ALL Favours will be gratefully received, and thankfully acknowledged, by the Public's obedient and very humble Servants,

PETER CRARY & CO.

Stonington-Port, October 21, 1799.

R A G S.

CASH and the higheſt Price given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS—by the Printer hereof.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

For the London Evening Poſt, the Expreſs, &c.

An Invocation to all the thrifty Houſwives of Great-Britain, on the preſent alarming ſcarcity of paper.

BY THE PRINTER's DEVIL.

THO' dreſs'd in ſable colour'd jaggs,
Oh let me turn your thoughts to rags
—Ye maids, wives, widows, beauties, hags!

For ah! our preſs no longer wags
If you neglect to ſave your rags—
Without them even genius lags.

Prepare your chequer'd bags,
Depoſitories for your rags,
And find employment for our ſnags.

Molly may dreſs in ſilken flags,
And make her economic brags—
Merely by ſaving up her rags!

I'll call it one of my beſt gags,
If theſe poor imping doggrel tags,
Shall make you hoard your linen rags.

Oh! hoard your rags,
Your Devil begs!
Set Paper-Mills a working;
Then flowing kegs,
With mutton ſcrags,
Shall ſwell your Devil's jerkin. TYPO.

NATHAN B. MILLER

Moſt reſpectfully acquaints his Friends, in the Town and Country,

THAT he has lately received a freſh Supply of ſuch Goods as are uſually ſold at his Store, conſiſting generally of

Brandy in Pipes—4th Proof, entitled to Drawback.

Sherry Wine in Ditto—entitled to Drawback—very good.

Ditto in Quarter-Caſks.

Port-Wine in Pipes—of an excellent Quality.

India Sugars—Loaf Sugar by the Hundred, or leſs Quantity—brown Sugar by the Hogſhead.

Boſton Chocolate, freſh—a few Hogſheads of Jamaica Spirits.

Geneva by the Caſk, and Pepper by the Bag.

Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, or leſs Quantity—the Whole of which will be ſold as low as at any Store in Newport, for Caſh, or approved Notes.

April 15, 1800.

OFFICIAL.

To the SPANISH CONSUL for Rhode-Island, &c.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

He is ordered to give immediate Notice to his Conſul-General, of all Veſſels clearing out for the Havanna, and not taking a Conſular Certificate.

Philadelphia, 7th April, 1800.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.

Received by the Ship Merchant from LONDON, *via Boſton, and for* SALE *by*

JOHN THURSTON,

At his SHOP on Baniſter's Wharf,

GARDEN SEEDS, of the laſt Year's Growth.—Among which are the following Kinds of PEAS,

Early Golden Hotſpur, Do. Charlton.	Early Frame, Ditto Spaniſh;
Tall Marrowfat, Dwarf, Leadman's Dwarf;	Dwarf crooked Sugar and green Prolific.

—ALSO—

Parſnip; Orange, Lemon, and Purple Carrot.—Salmon, ſhort-top, and Turnip Radiſh.—Long green Turkey, white do. green do. long prickly, long green, and early ſhort do. Cucumber.

Early and late Dutch Cabbage, early Yorkſhire do; Sugar-Loaf do. green Savoy do. red do. drumhead do. batterſea do. early & late Cauliflower do.	Curled Peppergraſs. White and brown Muſtard. White, ſilverſkin & red Onion; Blood-red & Scarlet Beet; Thyme; Sweet Marjorum; Sage; Green & curled Cale. Curled Parſley; Garlic; Solid Cellery.
Early flat Dutch Turnip, French do. Tennis-Ball & Cabbage Lettice, large head do.	

Alſo Patent Hour, Half, and Second Glaſſes, juſt received, common Do. Pipes; Half Buſhels, Pecks and Half Pecks; red, blue and white Bunting of a ſuperior Quality, and ready-made Colours as uſual; Fiſh-Hooks and Lines; Powder of the beſt Quality; Shot of all Sizes, from No. 7 to B; Balls of all Sizes; Lead, &c. Flour per Barrel; Vinegar per Do. White Beans per Buſhel; Roll Brimſtone; and Redwood by the Hundred or leſs Quantity.

Newport, March 17, 1800.

A new Supply of Fall & Winter Goods.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

That he has juſt received, at his STORE, *oppoſite General* MARTIN'S,

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

Alſo, two Boxes of elegant TRUXTON HATS.

He returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, Dec. 2, 1799.

PATENT PERPETUAL LOG.

The Public are reſpectfully informed, that a Machine for aſcertaining to Exactneſs, a Veſſel's Way at Sea, has been invented by *CHESTER GOULD*, and the Patent Right ſecured—The Superiority of this Machine in Point of mathematical Certainty to the common Log, renders this Invention of the utmoſt Importance to the World—ſaid Machine hath undergone many ſucceſsful Experiments, and is now exhibited to the Public for Sale.

Gentlemen who wiſh to ſee or purchaſe ſaid Log, will pleaſe to call at the Store of WILLIAM R. WILDER, in Thames-ſtreet, where every Information will be given.

Newport, April 7, 1800.

To be Sold, by

SAMUEL KING,

A ſtriking Likeneſs of the late General *GEORGE WASHINGTON.*

Newport, April 14, 1800.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, firſt Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions—Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Sileſias; Creas-a la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedticking; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Heſſian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glaſs Ware, calculated for the Weſt-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Cargo, on ſhort Notice; Molaſſes, per Hogſhead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs; ſuperfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, Dec. 6, 1799.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD

A good HORSE and CHAISE.

Alſo for Sale, Four HOUSE-LOTS, ſituated on the Point, and Seven Hundred Weight of prime PORK. Apply to

JAMES MITCHELL.

Newport, 14th 4th Mo. 1800.

To be Sold, by

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

A Quantity of HAY-SEED, of the laſt Year's Growth, and of the beſt Kind; ſuch as Herds, Red-Top Borden, and 600 Wt. Clover; 2000 Wt. Good FLAX; Weſt-India GOODS as uſual.

Newport, April 1, 1800.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.

Beſt London White Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Bruſhes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Bruſhes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varniſh.
Black Ditto.
Window Glaſs & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions to uſe them.

Newport, May 24, 1799.

Lately imported, from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,

By *THOMAS HANDY*,

Freſh TEAS of the firſt Qualities, viz.

GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Alſo, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-ſtreet, ſingle and double-refined SUGAR.

Newport, 8th October, 1799.

Juſt received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER, Hyſon, Souchong, Bohea } Teas, per Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity.
Tea Cadies.
Waiters.
Boglipores.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A Variety of ſuperfine broad Cloths of the moſt faſhionable Colours—and Gentlemen's beſt Beaver Hats, of the neweſt Taſte.

Newport, December 30, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Comp.

HAVE FOR SALE,

A freſh Supply of *Baltimore, Alexandria* and *New-York*,

FLOUR,

per Quantity, ſingle Barrel, or Half Barrel.

ALSO,

A general Aſſortment of GROCERIES, as uſual.

Newport, Feb. 17, 1800.

TOBACCO.

KAIGHN & CAHOONE

HAVE FOR SALE,

10 Hogſheads *firſt Quality* Georgia Tobacco.

Manufactured Tobacco—ſuch as Pigtail, Negro-Head, Cut, Segars, Snuff, &c. very Cheap.

All Warranted to be good, and may be returned if they do not prove ſo.

☞ WANTED, immediately, Two APPRENTICES.

Newport, March 10, 1800.

JOHN BAKER

Has for Sale at his STORE, *on Baniſter's Wharf,*

A General Aſſortment of GROCERIES, of the firſt Quality.

Captains of Veſſels and others ſupplied with SEA-STORES, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may rely upon ſupplying themſelves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reaſonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his ſincere Thanks to his Cuſtomers and the Public for paſt, and ſolicits future Favours.

Newport, April 29, 1799.

THOMAS HOWLAND

Moſt reſpectfully informs the Public at large, and his *Old Friends* in particular,

That he has commenced the Buſineſs of a BROKER and COMMISSION MERCHANT, and will tranſact every ſpecies of Commiſſion Buſineſs, with Fidelity and Deſpatch. All Orders immediately attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

For Sale, that valuable real Eſtate ſituated at the Foot of the Church-Lane, in Thames-ſtreet, containing 45 Feet in Front, on Thames-ſtreet, and 100 on the Church-Lane, with a new Store, Yard, Garden, and Well of Water at the Door. For further Particulars inquire of

THOMAS HOWLAND.

N. B. If not diſpoſed of before at private Sale, the above Eſtate will be ſold at Public Vendue, on the 20th May, to the higheſt Bidder. The Conditions of Sale to be made known at ſaid Time and Place.

Newport, April 8, 1800.

Juſtices Warrants, Executions, &c. for Sale by the Printer hereof.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

Have for Sale at their Store on Banister's Wharf,

BROWN SUGAR by the Hogſhead or Barrel; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogſhead; Molaſſes by the Hogſhead; Flour by the Barrel; Prime Pork by Ditto; prime and Cargo Beef by Ditto; Pimento by the Bag; Roſin by the Barrel; Powder by the Caſk; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; Salt petre'd Hams; Candles by the Box; Iron Cabouſes; Turks-Iſland Salt; a few Boxes of Havanna Sugar and genuine SPANISH SEGARS.

—ALSO—

LIQUORS, of the beſt Kind, a general Aſſortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Aſſortment of which they propoſe to be conſtantly ſupplied with.——Fiſhing Parties, Maſters of Packets, Paſſengers, &c. may be ſupplied at ſaid Store on the ſhorteſt Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Feb. 4, 1800.

ROBERT LAWTON

Reſpectfully informs his old Cuſtomers, his Friends, and the Public, that he has juſt received, and has for Sale, at his Store in Thames-ſtreet, Three Doors below the Poſt-Office,

AN elegant Variety of faſhionable GOODS, adapted to the approaching Seaſon;—which are, in Addition to his former beautiful Aſſortment of Satins, India Luteſtrings, Modes, Calicoes, Chintzes, Linens, Ladies Hats, &c. &c.

All which Goods will be ſold at a very low Advance.

Thoſe who will pleaſe to call at his Store, he flatters himſelf, will not be diſappointed in the Quality of his Goods, the Prices of them, or the Treatment they will receive.

Newport, Nov. 26, 1799.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN

HAS FOR SALE,

St. Peterſburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Cheſt,
And Molaſſes, per Hogſhead.

Newport, Sept. 24th, 1799.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

BROKER,

20 Hogſheads New-England Rum, from 95 to 100 Gallons.
20 Hogſheads Molaſſes, good for Retailing.
10 Boxes good Brown Sugar.
20 Hogſheads Weſt-India Rum.
100 Barrels Meſs Beef.
100 Barrels Meſs Pork.
100 Barrels Prime Pork.

He has alſo to ſell, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, in different Parts of this Town.

He has alſo 4000 Weight good CABIN BREAD on Hand for Sale, cheap for Caſh.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old Gold and Silver.

Newport, 13th January, 1800.

NEWPORT and *NEW-LONDON*
New Line of STAGES:

From New-London to Newport, twice a Week, through Groton, Stonington, Weſterly, Charleſtown, and South-Kingſtown, &c.

(FOR THE WINTER SEASON)
—*AS FOLLOWS*:—

Leave New-London, Mondays and Thurſdays, at 9, A. M.
Arrive at Newport, Tueſdays and Fridays, at 12, A. M.

RETURNING,

Leave Newport, Tueſdays and Fridays, at 2, P. M.
Arrive at New-London, Wedneſdays and Saturdays, at 6, P. M.

EACH Paſſenger pays from New-London, Ferry to Narraganſet Ferry, Three Dollars; the Remainder of the Road pays Fourpence Halfpenny per Mile, and are allowed Fourteen Pounds Baggage, each:——One Hundred Pounds extra Baggage pays the ſame as a Paſſenger.

Paſſengers at *Newport* may apply to Mr. *Townſend's*; and at *New-London*, at Mr. *Frink's* Tavern, where the Driver will call previous to his leaving thoſe Places.

ALL Favours will be gratefully received, and thankfully acknowledged, by the Public's obedient and very humble Servants,

PETER CRARY & CO.

Stonington-Port, October 21, 1799.

R A G S.

CASH and the higheſt Price, given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS—by the Printer hereof.